



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

This gratifying fact, combined with the comfort in the condition of the people—the indications of a prevailing sentiment of order and propriety—and the prospective views of the parents, in securing to the great proportion of their children a certain amount of education either within their own limits or in neighbouring schools, justify the philanthropist in asserting that if the great moral evils, existing and advancing in the land in a large class of the community, are not capable of being eradicated by human agency; they are, at least, capable of very considerable amelioration, and that if those with the means, whether male or female, will either join the Metropolitan Association, or locally associate themselves together on the principles and with the objects of the Association in London for improving the dwellings of the poor, they will have the means in their own hands of making comfort, contentment, health, and gratitude take the places of wretchedness, recklessness, disease, and discontent.

On the Progress of Emigration from the United Kingdom during the last Thirty Years, with reference to the growth of the Population during the same period. By J. T. DANSON.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Birmingham,
18th September, 1849.]

THE population of the United Kingdom, by the census of 1821, was 21,193,458. By the census of 1831 it was 24,306,719. The increase thus shown, 3,113,261, would have been produced by a regular annual increment of about 1·40 per cent.

By the census of 1841, the population was 26,916,991, the increase in the preceding ten years 2,610,272, and the apparent annual increment about 1·02 per cent.

But it is clear that the inference of an uniform annual increment, peculiar to each decennial period, is not justified by these figures. Nor can we properly infer any such regularity of the annual increase during the twenty years, 1821-41. But, in accordance with this limited view of the facts, we may assume that the annual increment, in proportion to the number living in the United Kingdom, was declining through the whole period. And if this be assumed, it needs but slight consideration of the figures stated to show that the absolute number added must also have been less in each year than in that next preceding.

Here, however, the emigration returns claim attention, as materially affecting any conclusion to be arrived at by such reasoning as that suggested.

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to all parts abroad, registered in the ten years 1822-31 inclusive, was 290,570. The returns for this period are defective upon two points, 1. For the three years, 1822-3-4, they appear to include only the emigrants to the North American colonies, the United States, and the Australian colonies, (including New Zealand,) and for subsequent years there is a further statement of the emigration to "all other places," chiefly the

Cape of Good Hope and the West Indies. Looking at the returns for subsequent years, it seems that an addition of 300 emigrants to the decennial total would probably supply the deficiency on this point. 2. The registry was discontinued altogether from 5th July to 31st December, 1831; and though nearly the whole amount of emigration, at that period, usually took place in the first half of the year, it seems advisable to add 500 to the annual total on this account. Thus the emigration of 1822-31 may be stated at 291,070.

The number of emigrants registered in the ten years, 1832-41, was 738,582.

In the seven years, 1841-48, the number was 985,953.

And in the half-year ended 30th June, 1849, it was 196,973.

Assuming, therefore, that the increase of the home population in the seven years, 1841-48, was strictly proportionate to the increase during the preceding twenty years, the account current of population and emigration may be stated as follows:—

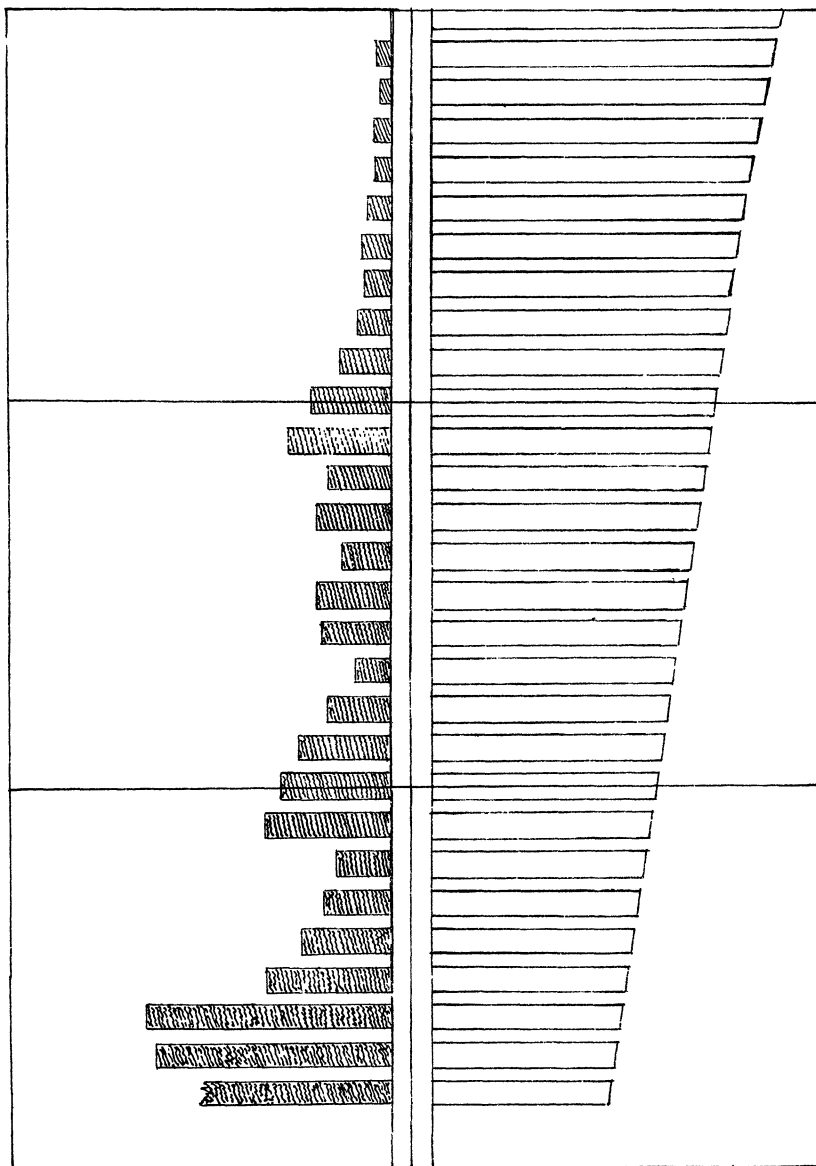
<i>United Kingdom.</i>			
Population of.		Emigration from.	
In 1821	21,193,458		
Added in 10 years.....	3,113,261	Emigrants in 10 years	291,070
In 1831	24,306,719		
Added in 10 years.....	2,610,272	Emigrants in 10 years	738,582
In 1841.....	26,916,991		
Probably added in seven years (to June, 1849,) at the rate of 7·5 per cent. in 10 years	1,413,000	Emigrants in 7 years, 1841-48	985,953
Probable population in June, 1849	28,330,000	Emigrants in half-a-year, to 30th June, 1849	196,973
			1,182,926

It will be observed that the end of the first seven years from the date of the census of 1841, (taken in June of that year,) coincides with the latest date to which the emigration returns are yet made up; but that by including the last half-year's emigration I place seven and a half years in one column against seven years in the other. If my purpose, in preparing this short paper, had been to develop the precise influence of emigration upon population, this discrepancy would, of course, have been quite inadmissible. In like manner I take no account of the deduction from the population by loss of the natural increase of the emigrating body in each decennial interval, or of several other points of equal importance suggested by the figures as they are now arranged. My purpose, however, is simply to draw attention to the fact, that the growth of the home population, during the whole period here referred to, measured by the addition made to it in successive periods of ten years, has been declining; while the numbers emigrating, similarly compared, have been increasing; and that a continuance of the double process must, at no distant period, involve an actual diminution of the home population.

It is also remarkable, though less within the scope of my purpose, that even if we count the emigrants with the population, and allow for their increase at the rate concurrently prevalent at home, the total

A

B



increase would appear to have been greater in the first period observed, (1822-31,) than it has been in any equal period since.

Appended is a diagram, in which the annual increment of the home population is broadly compared with the annual emigration*.

In column A is shown the annual emigration, as registered, in each year from 1822 (to the end of June) 1849 inclusive; and in column B is given, in proportion, the assumed annual increment of the population at home, as deduced from the known increase in the decennial periods 1821-31 and 1831-41.

The Influence of Subdivision of the Soil on the Moral and Physical well-being of the People of England and Wales. By JOHN BARTON, Esq.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 16th April, 1849.]

THERE can scarcely be any subject of statistical inquiry more important and interesting than that of the influence of industrial occupations on the general character of the people. The extension of commerce and manufacture, the amelioration of the soil, the improvement of machinery, even the increase of national wealth and prosperity, rightly considered, are valuable only as means to an end; that end being the promotion of general happiness and virtue. We have at this day facilities for conducting this inquiry more directly and satisfactorily than existed in the days of the earlier political economists. At no period have there existed such treasures of authentic facts for this purpose as we now possess in the Population Returns, the Reports of the Registrar General, and the Tables of Mr. Porter. The rapid increase of crime since 1805, when the returns from the different Courts of Criminal Justice were first collected and published, has naturally attracted the attention of those engaged in statistical researches. But it is admitted, I think, and by none more than those who have laboured most diligently and successfully in the inquiry, that the causes of this painful and alarming change in our social position are not yet thoroughly understood. I propose in this communication to advert to one element of the question, which has not yet, so far as I know, been taken into consideration, though it appears to me well calculated to throw light on the subject. This is the greater or less subdivision of the soil.

* The numbers of registered emigrants from the United Kingdom, annually, as referred to in the text, were as under:—

1822	12,349	1831	83,160	1840	90,743
1823	8,860	1832	103,140	1841	118,592
1824	8,210	1833	62,527	1842	128,344
1825	14,891	1834	76,222	1843	57,212
1826	20,900	1835	44,478	1844	70,686
1827	28,003	1836	75,417	1845	93,501
1828	26,092	1837	72,034	1846	129,851
1829	31,198	1838	33,222	1847	258,270
1830	56,907	1839	62,207	1848	248,089

See the "Revenue Tables," 1820-33, p. 472, and the Eighth Report of the Emigration Commissioners, p. 40.